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Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation: reports of the Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Programme

Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme for 2004

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme for 2004, as approved by the Board of the Programme in its decision 2005/EB.1/4, which is also attached.

* E/2005/100.

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Decision 2005/EB.1/4 of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme adopted by the Board at its first regular session of 2005 (31 January-2 February 2005)

Annual report for 2004 of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme to the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The Executive Board approved the annual report of the Executive Director to the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (WFP/EB.1/2005/4-C/Rev.1). In accordance with its decision 2004/EB.A/11 of 24 May 2004, the Board requested that the annual report be forwarded to the Economic and Social Council and the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, along with the Board's decisions and recommendations for 2004 and the present decision.

1 February 2005

Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme for 2004, including implementation of the reform programme of the Secretary-General and the triennial comprehensive policy review

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the Annual Session in May 2004, the WFP Executive Board approved a new process of streamlined corporate reporting to the Executive Board and WFP parent bodies (WFP/EB.A/2004/5-F). The three reports — Section II of the former "Annual Report of the Executive Director", the "Report on Follow-Up to General Assembly and ECOSOC Resolutions" and the "Progress Report on General Assembly Resolution A/RES/56/201, Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review (TCPR)" — were combined into a single report entitled "Annual Report to ECOSOC and the FAO Council".

This is the first comprehensive report being presented to the Board in accordance with its May 2004 decision. The report is being submitted to the Board at its First Regular Session in 2005 instead of being presented to the Board at its Annual Session as in the past. The impact of this decision is that in order to meet the preparation deadlines this Report will not include statistics pertaining to parts B "Funding and Resources" and G "Gender Balance of WFP Staff" for the whole of 2004.

The information for the whole of 2004 will be included in the Annual Performance Report, which will be submitted to the Executive Board at the Annual Session in 2005. This report will not cover the 2004 General Assembly resolution on the Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review of Operational Activities for Development either, because the General Assembly did not complete action on that resolution prior to the preparation deadline for this report. Statistical information on cooperation with partners, including non-governmental organizations and Rome-based agencies will not include final 2004 data, which will only be available in early 2005.

In line with the request contained in General Assembly Resolution A/RES/56/201: Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review of Operational Activities for Development of the United Nations System, the report outlines WFP's achievements and progress in 2004 in accordance with the format approved by the United Nations Development Group for the Annual Report. WFP continued to provide significant contributions and in many cases took the lead to ensure greater inter-agency collaboration and effectiveness in its efforts to improve its operations in the spirit of United Nations reform.

In accordance with the Board's decision on streamlining corporate reporting, the tables in this document report on WFP follow-up to relevant General Assembly resolutions and salient points raised at the 124th Session of the FAO Council (Rome, 23–28 June 2003) and at the 32nd Session

of the FAO Conference (Rome, 29 November–9 December 2003) not previously raised at the FAO Council.

There are four tables. Two refer to General Assembly resolutions that list WFP as a separate agency for follow-up or that indicate a role for United Nations programmes for follow-up relevant to WFP. The General Assembly resolutions under review are from April to December 2003. Each resolution shows WFP action taken in 2003–2004. The action referred to pertains to a WFP document such as an Executive Board document. Where there is no document, the official WFP policy or process is mentioned under "Action by WFP". The third and fourth tables refer to the salient points raised at the 124th Session of the FAO Council and the 32nd Session of the FAO Conference.

STRUCTURES AND MECHANISMS

WFP and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG)

1. In 2004, WFP continued to be active in UNDG efforts to ensure effective high-quality programming and to further the Secretary-General's reform programme. Emphasis was placed on finalizing a common country programming process with the tools to support it, and on reaching out to United Nations country teams (UNCTs) to backstop them in implementing simplified and harmonized programmes based on a commonly agreed United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) results matrix. As a member of both UNDG and the UNDG Executive Committee (ExCom), WFP participated fully in leading these efforts. Experiences gained and lessons learned from the first year of the implementation in 2003 are being complemented by the Quality Support and Assurance system, which supports UNCTs at the regional level as a first point of reference. UNDG also focused on issues related to transition, maintaining development gains and ensuring their incorporation into ongoing and future UNDG activities, particularly in post-conflict countries.

2. Some of WFP's important contributions to UNDG during 2004 included:

- chairing the UNDG management group to foster simplification and harmonization (S&H) of financial, management and programme approaches among UNDG agencies;
- through the UNDG management and programming groups developing the remaining tools to ensure a common country programming process, including simplified cash-transfer modalities and further work on joint programming;
- developing a refined UNDAF monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, and ensuring application of the UNDAF results matrix, Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP), Annual Work Plan (AWP) and reporting;
- participating in the newly formed Country Programme Support Group to ensure strengthened support to UNCTs, including training and guidance for translating new procedures into operational programmes at the country level;
- participating in working groups to support a vigorous action plan for achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);
- participating in quality support and assurance groups at Headquarters and at the regional level to support UNCTs and draw lessons learned for future common country assessments (CCAs), UNDAFs and results matrices;

- participating in a transition working group that examined issues related to the transitions from humanitarian to development programmes and conflict prevention and response;
- participating in a working group examining ways in which global simplification and harmonization issues by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) could inform simplification and harmonization in the United Nations; and
- producing guidance for UNCTs on participation in poverty-reduction strategies (PRS) and poverty-reduction strategy papers (PRSPs).

Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA)

3. WFP continued to lend its extensive humanitarian experience to ECHA's deliberations on the development of common strategies for particular humanitarian crises. It provided significant input to ECHA discussions on issues of coordination and security relating to the situations in Chad, Colombia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), Haiti, Nepal, Southern Africa — where the WFP Executive Director continues in his role of Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Needs — Sudan and Northern Uganda. Another area of continued work for ECHA in 2004 was protection of civilians, which included engaging the Security Council on the issue for certain humanitarian operations.

4. WFP continued to support the work of the joint UNDG/ECHA working group on countries in transition from relief to development, the aim of which is to develop guidance on United Nations approaches. The final report of the working group was issued in May 2004; WFP continued to engage in the various task forces to implement the report's recommendations. WFP has also worked with sister humanitarian agencies to engage other parts of the United Nations system more holistically in planning and implementing integrated missions, work which will continue in 2005. WFP has advocated for full respect for its humanitarian principles in the design and implementation of integrated missions and has continued to work with the Emergency Relief Coordinator on the selection process for Humanitarian Coordinators.

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

5. WFP worked to strengthen the coordination and effectiveness of inter-agency humanitarian efforts through its participation in the IASC.

- WFP co-chaired with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) an IASC consultative process on humanitarian common services, which has developed recommendations to ensure improved operational coordination by promoting cooperation between the United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC), the Humanitarian Air Service (HAS), the Humanitarian Information Centre (HIC), Civil/Military Coordination (CMCoord) and Inter-Agency Emergency Telecommunications (IAET).
- As co-chair of the IASC Sub-Working Group on Preparedness and Contingency Planning, WFP led further consolidation of improvement to inter-agency humanitarian preparedness initiatives, including continued efforts to institutionalize early identification of impending crises for inter-agency attention, development and launch on behalf of IASC of a Humanitarian Early Warning web service (HEWSweb), introduction of an IASC Early Warning/Early Action Report and enhanced inter-agency preparedness and humanitarian contingency planning for situations of concern in West Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia.

- WFP carried out extensive work in developing coordinated inter-agency needs-assessment tools, including testing the matrix that was developed in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).
- WFP was a major actor in inter-agency efforts to develop guidance for UNCTs on humanitarian interface with the military.
- 2004 saw the completion of the IASC Policy Package on Implementing the Collaborative Response to Situations of Internal Displacement, which will clarify and accelerate consultation and planning and contribute to a more effective and timely response to the assistance and protection needs of IDPs.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

6. WFP continued to play a strong role in CAP, which is not just a document: it is an important coordination process that incorporates a range of actors and activities, to which WFP dedicates a great deal of effort. In addition to the food sector, WFP also participates in logistics, communications, security and field coordination. Significant inter-agency efforts were undertaken to ensure stronger needs assessments as the basis of the CAP process and subsequent agency activities under the CAP umbrella. The instrument — an inter-sectoral matrix — was piloted in the preparatory phases of two CAPs for 2005.

FUNDING AND RESOURCES

7. In 2003 WFP received a record US$2.6 billion in confirmed contributions, a 43 percent increase over the previous year. It delivered 6 million mt of food, reaching 104 million people in 81 countries. Multilateral funding fell from 19 percent in 2002 to 12 percent in 2003, which to some extent restricted the efficiency of WFP's interventions.

8. As at 29 November 2004, WFP had received US$1.7 billion, which represents 70 percent of projected requirements for 2004, which amount to US$2.4 billion. This is a matter of serious concern for WFP.

9. In 2003, 57 percent of WFP's resources, US$1.4 billion, were provided by the United States; as at November 2004, United States contributions represent 45 percent of the total received. Most of the top 20 donors increased their contributions in 2003; Canada, the European Commission, Japan, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom also increased their contributions by more than 15 percent compared with 2002. Six donors contributed to WFP for the first time in 2003: Cameroon, Kuwait, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Monaco and the Russian Federation.

THE RESIDENT COORDINATOR (RC) SYSTEM

10. WFP continued to participate in the UNDG Resident Coordinators' Issues Group (RCIG) and the Inter-Agency Advisory Panel (IAAP), which consider and propose candidates for RC posts.

11. In early 2004, WFP had five staff in the pool of RC candidates, two of whom were women. During the year, two women staff members became RCs, for Lebanon and Kazakhstan. WFP has to date sponsored ten staff in the Resident Coordinator Competency Assessment Programme.

12. IAAP and RCIG are examining the recommendations of the evaluation of the Resident Coordinator Assessment Centre, conducted by Mr Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Special Advisor to the Executive Director of the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). These recommendations included strengthening the candidate nomination process by developing and adopting standardized criteria across all agencies, introducing competence-assessment exercises into the RC Assessment Centre, improving and systematizing the RC induction process and reviewing the terms of reference of RCIG and IAAP to clarify their mandates.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CCA AND UNDAF

13. WFP continued to play a major role in ensuring strong support for operations at the country level. As a member of the UNDG ExCom, WFP ensured that CCAs and UNDAFs were coherent and consistent with national planning processes, including PRSs.

14. In 2004, WFP chaired or participated in United Nations thematic groups on HIV/AIDS, food security, rural development, education, health, disaster management, gender, public information, child protection and human rights.

15. WFP achievements through participation in the thematic groups covered various areas. In Angola and Madagascar, WFP played an important part in preparation of the UNDAF. In Cape Verde, WFP was proactive in the formulation process of the CCA document; WFP's school feeding programme was an important priority for UNDAF implementation. In Bolivia, WFP pioneered drafting of a CPAP as part of an inter-agency exercise to test the new format in the ExCom agencies; WFP Niger finalized its CPAP. In Sierra Leone, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) led development of the first food-security strategy for the Government. In Burkina Faso, WFP acted as a catalyst for a partners' sub-group on nutrition. In Guinea Bissau, WFP was proactive in preparation of the United Nations Action Plan Against AIDS. WFP Zimbabwe supported the capacity-development of UNAIDS. In Peru, WFP participated in the MDG report process.

HARMONIZATION OF PROGRAMMES

16. WFP continued to chair the inter-agency UNDG S&H roll-out team, which supported UNCTs in formulation of CCAs and UNDAFs and development of CPAPs and annual work plans (AWPs). The broad areas of UNDG support to UNCT are (i) training — essential support to countries preparing a CCA/UNDAF, (ii) policy guidance — CCA/UNDAF guidelines, country programming tools and joint programming guidelines, (iii) funding UNCTs to conduct national-level training and workshops and (iv) regional support — database on United Nations expertise in the region, quality assurance on CCA and UNDAF.

17. Programme harmonization efforts were assisted at the regional level in southern Africa through the Regional Inter-Agency Coordination and Support Office (RIACSO) in Johannesburg, and through the continued involvement of Mr James Morris in his capacity as the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Humanitarian Needs in Southern Africa. In June 2004, Mr Morris visited Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Swaziland with a team from FAO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Joint United

Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the World Health Organization (WHO), OCHA and WFP.

18. The mission highlighted the need for greater coherence among United Nations agencies and led to the engagement of the management consulting firm Boston Consulting Group (BCG). Its task was to assist the United Nations in developing a framework to improve regional and country-level coordination structures and ultimately improve the effectiveness and impact of the United Nations in the region. BCG submitted a series of recommendations that led to the creation of a United Nations Regional Directors Management Board and an action plan that outlines steps for changing coordination structures at the country and regional levels consistent with United Nations reform efforts.

COLLABORATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Collaboration with Rome-Based Agencies

19. As of July 2004, 77 joint WFP/FAO projects were operational in 41 countries, with WFP providing food and FAO supplying technical assistance. On 20 August 2004, FAO and WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the Republic of Congo to develop joint emergency intervention strategies and strengthen the capacity of national structures and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to enhance household food security.

20. Joint crop and food-supply assessment missions (CFSAMs) are an important element in FAO/WFP collaboration. In 2004, 17 CFSAMs with external mission members were carried out: 13 in Africa, three in Asia and one in Central America. Joint assessment processes and methods were analysed in collaboration with donors – the European Commission, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department for International Development (DFID) and regional organizations of countries suffering frequent crises – the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). A more systematic joint planning process for regional assessments was established and guidelines for donor observers were developed and tested. Revised guidelines, scheduled to become available in October 2005, would include updates and improvements on CFSAM processes and methods, including greater clarity on the relationship between aggregate food availability at the national level and vulnerability and food needs at the household level.

21. WFP supported the response to the desert locust crisis in Sahelian countries by making available at FAO's request and with Italian government funding an Ilyushin-76 aircraft based at UNJLC at Brindisi, Italy, to airlift 160 mt of pesticides to Mauritania, Senegal and Chad. In collaboration with FAO, CILSS, and the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET), WFP led missions to four of the most potentially affected countries — Mauritania, Mali, Niger and Senegal — to evaluate the impact on food security and coping mechanisms developed to face the crisis.

22. As of July 2004, WFP—IFAD collaboration consisted of seven projects in Cambodia, Chad, China, DPRK, India, Lao PDR and Tanzania. Under IFAD's new Field Presence Pilot Programme (FPPP), IFAD's presence in India is housed in the WFP Delhi office.

Collaboration with UNICEF

23. WFP's collaboration with UNICEF intensified during 2004, as reflected in the initiatives listed below.

- During high-level consultations on the revision of the WFP/UNICEF Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), the two agencies identified three priority areas where collaboration can be strengthened at the global, regional and country levels: increasing primary school enrolment and retention of young girls, reducing malnutrition and reducing the risk and burden of HIV/AIDS, especially for orphans and vulnerable children. More specific areas of collaboration were identified through consultations with field offices.
- The joint WFP/UNICEF implementation of the school-based minimum package of cost-effective interventions increased from 25 countries in 2003 to 37 countries in 2004.
- WFP and UNICEF raised US$950,000 from a corporate foundation for joint programming in school-based interventions in Nicaragua.
- In Afghanistan, the Government, WFP, UNICEF and WHO collaborated on a national deworming campaign. In schools where WFP is supporting a school feeding programme, deworming pills were distributed during training sessions on practical health and hygiene education.
- WFP and UNICEF undertook a joint national nutrition survey in DPRK and collaborated on nutrition surveys in Chad and Darfur.
- In Ethiopia, UNICEF and WFP jointly launched a three-year child survival project linking delivery of healthcare with food distribution to increase the outreach of health services and the survival chances of the most vulnerable children.
- WFP participated in a joint UNICEF/WFP/USAID/UNAIDS orphans and vulnerable children rapid assessment, analysis and action planning exercise in 14 of the 17 countries selected to provide impetus to national strategy development and United Nations programme alignment in support of orphans and vulnerable children.

Collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

24. In 2004, WFP and UNHCR assisted 2.4 million refugees in 29 countries. Field-level collaboration included joint assessments, monitoring and programming. In this connection the two agencies have finalized the *Joint Assessment Guidelines*, which have been disseminated in English and French to field offices, covering areas of joint action such as new emergencies and refugee influxes, in-depth assessments of self-reliance, preparation for repatriation and reintegration, monitoring and school feeding. Regular interaction at the senior and operational levels and joint donor meetings to guarantee uninterrupted food supplies continued throughout the year. Two high-level meetings were held, in Rome and Geneva, between the Assistant High Commissioner and the WFP Senior Deputy Executive Director and senior staff of the two organizations. Two joint workshops on MOUs were held, in Accra and Cairo, to enhance field staff awareness regarding operational practices. In accordance with the revised MOU, WFP has taken over food distribution in Kenya, Pakistan,

Sierra Leone, Uganda and Zambia. An evaluation mission to Pakistan was undertaken, and a preliminary report issued. Missions to Sierra Leone and Uganda are scheduled to take place before the end of 2004. The results of all five missions will be available by mid-2005 and will form the basis of a document to be presented to the Executive Board in October 2005.

25. In 2004 the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees addressed the First Regular Session of the Executive Board; the WFP Executive Director spoke at UNHCR's Executive Committee and took part in a panel on food security at UNHCR headquarters in Geneva.

Collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

26. In July 2004, UNESCO hosted a one-day workshop "UNESCO/WFP Policy Discussion on Food for Education in the Context of Education for All (EFA)" for a WFP delegation led by the Executive Director with a view to strengthening a decade of collaboration. Several potential areas for increasing collaboration between UNESCO and WFP were identified, including (i) HIV/AIDS education, with a focus on girls' education, (ii) life-skills training and HIV prevention, (iii) continued contribution to "Education for All" through school feeding activities, (iv) collaboration and use of WFP's results-based management (RBM) surveys and Argos satellite monitoring system and (v) continued support to education in emergency and post-conflict situations through "Back to Peace, Back to School" campaigns.

Collaboration with WHO

27. WFP continued to work with WHO on nutrition strategies that improve education, health and nutritional outcomes and continued to explore ways of synergistically linking school-based services, especially deworming, with school feeding.

28. WHO and WFP have agreed to collaborate in activities related to nutrition and HIV/AIDS and made considerable efforts to establish a base for field-based collaboration in support of the "3x5" initiative[1] focused on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) scale-up. Six pilot countries — Burundi, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia — have begun joint WHO/WFP activities or are considering doing so. Additional countries are expected to enter planning discussions in early 2005. WFP collaborates with WHO in a number of 3x5 countries in a variety of activities; the main ones are nutritional support to the chronically ill and mothers participating in prevention of mother-to-child transmission, voluntary counselling and treatment programmes to improve their health status and treating opportunistic infections.

[1] WHO recently launched the 3x5 initiative to increase access to ART for 3 million HIV-infected people in developing countries by the end of 2005. To be effective, ART must be administered to patients who also have access to nutritious food. However, in most countries with a high HIV prevalence and where HIV scale-up would have the greatest impact, there are also problems of chronic food insecurity. WFP has a strong presence in most of these countries, with various programmes targeting food aid to the hungry poor. In some countries, WFP is already providing nutritional support to AIDS patients, but few programmes so far are reaching people receiving ART.

Collaboration with UNAIDS

29. In October 2003, WFP became the ninth co-sponsor of UNAIDS. Since then, there have been several joint activities. The co-location of the UNAIDS regional office for East and Southern Africa with the WFP regional office for Southern Africa in Johannesburg in 2004 has resulted in joint support to (i) the High Level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) triple-threat follow up, (ii) development of the SADC HIV/AIDS business plan and (iii) implementation of guidelines on HIV/AIDS in emergency settings.

30. Country-specific activities included the recent joint programming initiative in Swaziland, where United Nations agencies plan to join their programme efforts for greater impact in the fight against HIV/AIDS, guided by the local offices of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNAIDS.

31. In partnership with WHO and UNAIDS, WFP is establishing a mechanism to exchange health and food security information and data regarding the AIDS crisis, which is required to support the roll-out of the 3x5 initiative. This partnership serves as a platform for complementary programming through consolidated targeting and delivery of support services.

32. WFP worked with UNICEF, FAO and UNAIDS to identify operational approaches for nutrition care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), aiming to provide inputs to the development of global guidelines in this area with WHO.

33. WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF have been working together to develop a manual on programme options for HIV/AIDS and food and nutrition in refugee settings, which should be released early next year. The guidelines will be field tested by UNHCR and WFP in 2005.

United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)

34. WFP's Nutrition Service played a substantial role in UNSCN activities. WFP continued to participate in the steering committee, including preparation for the 2005 annual meeting in Brazil. WFP and FAO co-hosted a retreat of the SCN steering committee in February 2004 aimed at developing future strategic and policy directions for SCN. WFP also coordinated the SCN response to the draft MDG Hunger Task Force action plan.

35. WFP staff participated in the 2004 annual session in New York and made several presentations at the working group sessions. WFP also participated in the ongoing work of the UNSCN working groups on HIV/AIDS, household food security, school health and nutrition, nutrition in emergencies and micronutrients.

36. WFP provided technical input to regular SCN publications such as *Nutrition Information in Crisis Situations* and *SCN News*.

Collaboration with NGOs

37. In 2004 WFP launched an NGO strategic partnership as part of its effort to "be the best partner possible". Its objective is to explore new kinds of relationships with NGOs that will leverage mutual strengths and complementarities to increase impact and sustainability. In the first phase, WFP carried out a stakeholder perception survey and a series of dialogues with NGO partners. World Vision participated in the first dialogue in Rome at the end of March; others followed throughout the year.

38. A data-collection process, initiated in 2003, provided WFP with quantitative information on its programme relationship with 1,416 NGOs in the field, 172 international and 1,244 local. This process has been integrated into WFP's annual data-collection exercise.

39. In May 2004, WFP finalized guidelines on cost-sharing arrangements with cooperating partners, developed through consultation and negotiation with its major NGO partners. Implementation of the guidelines will be monitored by an inter-divisional advisory group.

40. During WFP's Global Meeting in Dublin in June 2004, the essential role of partnerships in addressing the scale of today's problems was stressed. A variety of NGO panellists were invited to discuss the theme "How to build and sustain good partnerships with NGOs".

41. The Executive Director continued his engagement with civil-society partners during his visits to donor countries. In 2004 he met NGO umbrella organizations and individual NGOs in Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Norway to discuss humanitarian challenges.

42. WFP's annual consultation with NGO partners in November 2004 responded to the findings of the stakeholder perception survey, aiming for a more participatory design. The three-day session attended by 25 organizations assessed (i) WFP's operational relationship with NGO partners in 2003–2004, (ii) challenges and opportunities to the partnerships in fighting world hunger, (iii) the potential of the Strategic Partnership Initiative and (iv) latest developments in WFP.

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

43. In 2004, WFP continued to strengthen its support for implementation of the Enhanced Commitments to Women (ECW) in line with its Gender Policy 2003–2007. WFP made considerable resources available for several major initiatives.

44. The 2004 achievements were:

- Comprehensive guidelines were prepared and are available on the WFP intranet to help staff and partner agencies implement ECW. The guidelines specify minimum implementation requirements for each commitment. Practical guidelines for gender-sensitive vulnerability and food-security analysis have also been prepared.

- A training and learning initiative was developed with technical assistance from a partner institution, InWEnt, Capacity Building International, Germany. This initiative assists country offices in building the capacity required to implement ECW. In 2004, 21 staff members were trained as trainers for ECW country workshops; training roll-outs took place in 14 country offices and two regional bureaux; 430 staff members and partners were trained.
- Baseline surveys on all ECW were undertaken, with self assessments in 48 countries, 27 of which also conducted site-level surveys. These baselines and related follow-up surveys in 2007 will allow WFP to assess progress towards its ECW targets. This is in line with an RBM aim to enhance programme management.
- Case studies were undertaken in Colombia, Indonesia, Kenya, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Zambia to enhance understanding of beneficiaries' perception of two ECW that strengthen women's control of food in relief distributions. The studies have validated the ECW measures and identified numerous good practices.

45. The challenges are (i) that subtle gender dynamics tend to get lost in a standardized global approach and (ii) initiatives that support implementation of the gender policy are often set aside at times of unexpected emergencies and high staff turnover. The HIV/AIDS crisis and the prevailing violence against women also remain challenges. In 2004, WFP participated in an initiative of the IASC Reference Group on Gender and Humanitarian Assistance aimed at preventing and reducing gender-based violence in emergencies. In collaboration with FAO, WFP is preparing action sheets that give guidance on ways of preventing violence in food-security interventions.

GENDER BALANCE AMONG WFP STAFF

46. In the first semester of 2004, 45 of the 104 new recruits to WFP were women — 43 percent compared with 29 percent for the same period in 2003.

47. As at 30 September 2004, WFP women staff members accounted for 40 percent of international professional staff, compared with 38 percent at 31 December 2003. The need to take on more women managers was highlighted to recruiting staff, as were efforts to reach WFP's targets of 50 percent women staff, in line with United Nations gender targets, and 50 percent of staff recruited being women.

STAFF WITH CONTRACTS OF ONE YEAR OR LONGER AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2004			
Category	**Total staff**	**Women**	**% women**
Higher categories (D-2 and above)	**41**	11	27
Professional (P-1 to D-1)	**1 085**	435	40
Subtotal	**1 126**	446	40
Junior professional officers (JPOs)	**60**	45	75
United Nations volunteers (UNVs)	**157**	65	41
National officers	**255**	100	39
Assignments of limited duration (ALDs)	**23**	5	22
Service contracts	**100**	34	34
Total professional staff and higher categories	**1 721**	695	40
General service-staff	**1 507**	735	49
ALDs	**9**	2	22
Service contracts	**5 351**	1 331	25
Total general-service staff	**6 867**	**2 068**	**30**
Total WFP staff*	**8 588**	**2 763**	**32**

* Excluding temporary contracts of 11 months or less, i.e. consultants, special service agreements, commercial reimbursable loans and casual labourers.

CAPACITY-BUILDING

48. WFP can improve its contribution to countries' efforts to save lives, promote development and achieve the first MDG — to end hunger — by working to strengthen country and regional capacities to address acute hunger and chronic malnutrition. WFP's Strategic Plan 2004–2007 makes helping countries to establish and manage country food-assistance programmes a Strategic Priority.

49. In 2004, the Executive Board approved a new policy, "Building Country and Regional Capacities", which recognizes that WFP is not a technical agency but that it can nevertheless share know-how with countries and facilitate learning between countries on reducing hunger through food assistance. The policy is in line with General Assembly Resolution 53/192 on the triennial policy review, ECOSOC resolution 1999/5 on poverty eradication and capacity-building, and the Guidance Note on

Capacity-Building of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), which subsequently became the United Nations Chief Executives' Board (CEB) for Coordination.

COMMON SERVICES AND PREMISES

Common Services

50. The Common Services Expansion Programme was initiated in May 2004 by the commitment letter of the Executive Heads of UNDG agencies and officially launched by the UNDG Management Group in October 2004 during the Common Services Global Meeting in Bangkok from 20 September to 1 October 2004.

51. An important element of this expansion programme is the establishment of six regional inter-agency teams, who have been trained to facilitate and deliver common services country workshops and other technical interventions to foster joint operational arrangements in country offices. There are 27 common services experts and their team leaders, who will be contacting UNCTs to work for common services arrangements. The objective of the Common Services Expansion Programme is to achieve 10 percent annual savings in administrative budgets in countries with a substantial United Nations presence. The Common Services Expansion Programme aims at having United Nations staff in 130 countries using common services guidelines and a new results-tracking system (RTS) by the end of 2005. RTS will be fundamental in monitoring the success of the Common Services Initiative.

52. WFP's share of common services programme costs in 2004 was US$132,000, including its portion of the cost of two common services adviser posts established for the Eastern/Southern Africa region and West Africa.

Common Premises

53. WFP participated in country office moves in and out of common premises through the United Nations reform budget. This year support was also provided to fund rehabilitation costs of common premises in Armenia, Bhutan, Cape Verde and Nepal totalling US$143,000.

54. Two United Nations houses were established in 2004, in Panama City and Abuja. WFP is present in Panama City; the WFP Regional Bureau for Latin America and Caribbean (ODPC) is in a separate building in the same complex as the other agencies, which enables the United Nations house denomination. Elsewhere, WFP continued to encourage country offices to move into common premises with other agencies, where security and financial issues are favourable.

UNJLC

55. UNJLC is an inter-agency facility mandated to coordinate and optimize the logistics capabilities of humanitarian organizations in large-scale emergencies. It operates

under the custodianship of WFP, which is responsible for administrative and financial management. In 2004, UNJLC:

- was involved in preparation, inter-agency contingency planning and the operational phase of the humanitarian operation in Sudan. It was instrumental in coordination of non-food item (NFI) deliveries and the NFI pipeline in Darfur;
- continued to provide logistics coordination information and support, specifically fuel data, for the humanitarian mission in Iraq. It is phasing out this operation by the end of 2004;
- provided logistics planning support to UNCT in Nepal through a United Nations contingency planning exercise for a major earthquake;
- phased out of Liberia after supporting the humanitarian mission and setting up a logistics operations centre; the phase-out culminated in handing over responsibility to humanitarian entities; and
- supported a United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team deployment in Grenada for the tropical storm season.

Humanitarian Air Services

56. WFP accepted a request from the High Level Committee on Management (HLCM) in 2003 to administer chartered air services on behalf of all United Nations agencies for humanitarian and other requirements except peacekeeping, which is administered by the Department of Peace-Keeping Operations (DPKO). During 2004, WFP's Aviation Unit has provided short-term air services at the request of United Nations agencies and has collaborated with UNHCR to agree on arrangements for long-term air services. WFP continued to provide inter-agency air services for United Nations agencies and NGOs in Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Chad, Iraq (until August), Somalia, Sudan and West Africa.

57. From April 2004, WFP stationed an Ilyushin-76 aircraft on long-term charter at the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) in Brindisi, to meet the needs of United Nations agencies and donors. Previously, agencies' needs for airlifting emergency supplies were met by initiating requests for offers for charter aircraft on each occasion.

58. WFP's independent Aviation Safety Unit was formally initiated in January 2004. It has a direct reporting line to the Senior Deputy Executive Director (Operations).

COLLABORATION WITH THE WORLD BANK

59. WFP continued to post a senior staff member to Washington to function as a representative to the Bretton Woods Institutions. This assignment, coupled with greater engagement at the field level, is responsible for a significant increase in cooperation. In June 2004, the World Bank and WFP agreed to expand this

cooperation through the secondment of two senior World Bank staff members to WFP Headquarters.

60. The strongest growth in cooperation was in post-conflict and post-emergency countries, the core of which is development of an approach that couples the objectives of a more efficient food system with those of a sustainable social-protection strategy for post-conflict and post-emergency countries. There was joint work in Afghanistan, Iraq and Ethiopia. In Madagascar, WFP was asked by the World Bank to manage part of its post-disaster support.

61. Cooperation at the conceptual and operational levels could increase rapidly, because the World Bank and WFP consider the MDG and PRSP approaches to be common strategic guidelines. WFP staff collaborated at the corporate and field levels with World Bank colleagues on improvements in training our counterparts to deal more competently with implementation of the PRSP approach.

62. In the context of the MDGs, it is noteworthy that WFP was in contact with the World Bank's education staff to ensure that WFP support to school feeding becomes integrated in World Bank-supported education strategies. In Mauritania, it was possible to incorporate WFP's contribution into the fast-track initiative. World Bank experts and WFP staff have exchanged lessons-learned materials for effective HIV/AIDS programming and are engaged in numerous joint activities in the field.

63. WFP staff collaborated with World Bank specialists in developing WFP's safety-net strategy, which was approved by the Executive Board in October 2004, for Burkina Faso, Haiti and Pakistan. A joint policy planning workshop on safety nets was organized in India in October 2004.

EVALUATION

64. In accordance with the WFP evaluation policy approved by the Executive Board in October 2003, the Office of Evaluation (OEDE) focused in 2004 on evaluating corporate programme and policy issues, large-scale humanitarian assistance programmes and country development programmes at their mid-point. OEDE provided guidance and support to the regional bureaux and country offices to build up evaluation capacity for effective conduct of decentralized evaluations.

65. During the period under review, OEDE has managed 16 evaluations, five of which were evaluations of emergency operations (EMOPs) and protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs).[2] Three evaluations looked at WFP's portfolio of activities; in Rwanda these were relief, recovery and development activities; in Uganda and Chad they included recovery and development activities, the latter integrated in country

[2] Evaluation of WFP assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in DRC, the Eritrea relief portfolio, the West Africa Coastal Regional PRROs in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, the Afghanistan PRRO, and the Sudan emergency assistance.

programmes. The ex-post evaluation of WFP's development activities in China was at a preparatory stage in November 2004 and will be completed in mid-2005.

66. The remaining seven evaluations were of a thematic nature, dealing with (i) the PRRO category, (ii) follow-up to evaluation recommendations, (iii) targeting of WFP assistance in relief operations, (iv) WFP-supported nutrition interventions, (v) WFP's experience with real-time evaluation of EMOPs, (vi) the functioning of UNJLC and (vii) UNHCR/WFP food distribution pilot projects. With the exception of the evaluation of the PRRO category, which was presented to the Board in February 2004, and WFP's experience with real-time evaluation of EMOPs, presented in May 2004, work is in progress.

FOLLOW-UP TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

67. The United Nations system is increasingly focused on the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs as a vehicle for consolidating follow-up to major international conferences. WFP has incorporated the MDGs as a central element in its Strategic Plan 2004—2007. Follow-up to international conferences has been mainstreamed into the Strategic Priorities; for example, WFP school feeding programmes and cooperation with UNICEF and UNESCO directly support follow-up to the Education for All summit. Implementation of ECW contributes to follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 14–15 September 1995; WFP's cooperation with FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) through the International Alliance Against Hunger (IAAH) and project activities supports follow-up to the World Food Summit and International Conference on Financing for Development.

HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

Analysis, Assessment and Preparedness

68. Recognizing the importance of WFP's enhanced effectiveness in emergency preparedness, a new division — Analysis, Assessment and Preparedness (ODA) — was formed, in which the Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit, the Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) Unit and the Needs Assessment Unit coordinate their activities. Additional specialized staff were assigned to the three units, indicating a higher priority for this work. It is evident that potential humanitarian crises can largely be anticipated and mitigated through effective preparedness action at all levels, and that enhancing WFP's ability to prepare and conduct inter-agency coordination is fundamental to improved response.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

69. During 2004, emergency preparedness activities in the field intensified through increased coordination among emergency preparedness officers and focal points at the regional bureau level.

70. An important achievement during 2004 was the expansion of WFP's Global Early Warning (GEW) system to the inter-agency level. WFP took the lead in developing the web-based inter-agency HEWS web and further strengthened its early-warning activities, including introduction of a monthly early-warning brief with maps of potential natural hazards and political instability, development of seasonal hazard calendars for regional bureaux, development of a hazard database by regional bureaux and exploration of new corporate early-warning alert systems.

71. WFP continued its engagement in preparedness for humanitarian response, with contingency planning covering more than 30 countries. Deteriorating security demanded intensive contingency planning in Colombia, Iraq, Nepal, the Russian Federation, Sudan and the West African coastal countries. Natural hazard risks were planned for in Bangladesh, Iran, Madagascar, Mozambique, the Sahel Countries, Tajikistan and Timor Leste. In many of these exercises, WFP provided inter-agency leadership through the IASC Sub-Working Group on Preparedness and Contingency Planning, which it co-chairs.

72. WFP has engaged in intensive preparations for the forthcoming World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Japan, from 18 to 22 January 2005, where it will be the lead agency in thematic sessions on "Preparedness for Effective Response". A draft programme of action will be the main output, setting the direction for future inter-agency collaboration on natural disasters.

Emergency Needs Assessment (ENA)

73. A three-phase, 30-month programme to strengthen WFP's ENA capacities has been designed, based on a policy document submitted to the Board at the First Regular Session in 2004 that recognized the need for greater reliability and objectivity in ENAs. Progress was reported at the Third Regular Session.

74. The first phase of 12 months, which started in October, encompassed (i) refinement of analytical methods and tools through market-analysis studies, (ii) the effect of food aid interventions, (iii) non-food response options to crisis situations, and (iv) chronic versus transitory food insecurity. Food-security baseline studies will be undertaken in partnership with United Nations agencies, governments and NGOs in ten emergency-prone countries, to be complemented by five food-security monitoring systems.

75. Learning strategies were designed for the launch of major training programmes in 2005 to strengthen (i) WFP and partner basic skills in ENA and (ii) the capacities of WFP's advanced assessors in ENA. Transparency and accountability in ENA were reinforced with clearance and review of assessment reports by the Project Review Committee and highlighting of the responsibility of country and regional directors in

ensuring quality ENAs; a tracking system was established to monitor preparation, submission, clearance and quality control. Dedicated web pages were constructed to enable WFP partners and stakeholders to access documents so that transparency and understanding of emergency food-security needs and response options were improved.

TRIENNIAL COMPREHENSIVE POLICY REVIEW (TCPR)

76. During the last TCPR, General Assembly resolution A/RES/56/201, "Triennial Policy Review of Operational Activities for Development of the United Nations System", requested the United Nations system to review its operational activities. It focused on country-level cooperation and coherence, and emphasized S&H of processes and tools to achieve it.

77. The current TCPR discussions were initiated in the ECOSOC meetings in New York in July 2004 during the operational segment. Governments acknowledged progress by the UNDG ExCom agencies in harmonizing procedures and noted that further work was needed to simplify United Nations work at the country level and to ensure inclusiveness of all partners. The 59th General Assembly in November and December 2004 debated progress to date, producing a General Assembly TCPR resolution to guide United Nations operational activities for development over the next three years. WFP will continue to report to the Executive Board on TCPR achievements, process and goals in future Annual Reports.

ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARDS

78. Members of the Executive Boards of WFP, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF made a joint field visit to Guatemala in March and April 2004 to help them understand how far the United Nations system contributes to achieving the MDGs. The mission observed progress in S&H, the functioning of the Resident Coordinator system and the United Nations contribution to the national HIV/AIDS programme.

79. Mr Anthony Beattie, President of the WFP Executive Board, and Mr Miguel Barreto, Vice-President, participated in the Joint Meeting of the Executive Boards of WFP, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF in New York in January 2004, preparation of which was coordinated by WFP. There was consensus that HIV/AIDS and S&H should be regarded as standing items in future joint meetings.

80. The next joint meeting will take place on 20 and 24 January 2005 in New York, coordinated by UNICEF. The presidents of the executive boards agreed that the segment on HIV/AIDS will focus on HIV/AIDS orphans and women.

TABLE 1: GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS THAT SPECIFICALLY MENTION WFP AND/OR CONTAIN

GENERAL ASSEMBLY					
Resolution number and date of adoption	**Follow-up action by**	**Timing**	**Report requested**	**Title**	**Action by WFP**
A/RES/57/306 15 Apr. 2003	**Secretariat**	**Ongoing**	**No**	**Investigation into sexual exploitation of refugees by aid workers in West Africa**	WFP/EB.A/2004/5-C, *Humanitarian Principles* All staff will adhere to the Standard Code of Conduct for the International Civil Service and the Secretary-General's Bulletin on Sexual Abuse and Exploitation in Humanitarian Crises and Other Operations. IASC mandated its subsidiary body, the IASC Reference Group on Gender and Humanitarian Assistance, to develop materials giving practical guidance to humanitarian actors for preventing and managing gender-based violence (GBV) in humanitarian crises. WFP, in collaboration with FAO, is preparing action sheets on how to prevent GBV in food-security interventions.
A/RES/58/24 5 Dec. 2003	**Secretariat**	**Ongoing**	**No**	**Emergency humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia**	WFP provides inputs on its achievements to the report of the Secretary-General through the Resident Coordinator.
A/RES/58/26 5 Dec. 2003	**Secretariat**	**Ongoing**	**No**	**Emergency humanitarian assistance to Malawi**	See above.
A/RES/58/115 17 Dec. 2003	**Secretariat**	**Ongoing**	**No**	**Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia**	See above.
A/RES/58/116 17 Dec. 2003	**Secretariat**	**Ongoing**	**No**	**Economic assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti**	See above.
A/RES/58/121 17 Dec. 2003	**Secretariat**	**Ongoing**	**No**	**Assistance for humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and development for Timor-Leste**	See above.
A/RES/58/25 5 Dec. 2003	**Secretariat**	**Ongoing**	**No**	**International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development**	WFP/EB.A/2004/5-B, *Transition from Relief to Development* WFP/EB.3/2003/4-A/1, *Strategic Plan (2004–2007)* WFP/EB.A/2004/5-A/3, *Nutrition in Emergencies: WFP Experiences and Challenges*

TABLE 1: GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS THAT SPECIFICALLY MENTION WFP AS A FOLLOW-UP AGENCY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Resolution number and date of adoption	Follow-up action by	Timing	Report requested	Title	Action by WFP
					WFP/EB.3/2003/INF/11, *WFP Participation in the Consolidated Appeals Process* WFP supports United Nations agencies and other partners through the United Nations Joint Logistics Centre (UNJLC); it will develop inter-agency services, strengthen its aviation safety unit and develop the UNHRD facility, exploring replication of the UNHRD approach in other strategic locations.
A/RES/58/118 17 Dec. 2003	**Secretariat**	**Ongoing**	**No**	**Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets" (WH), in the activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development**	WFP supports the integration of the WH Initiative within the United Nations and encourages national governments to provide more of their national volunteers to such entities to ensure WFP's continued success.
A/RES/58/122 17 Dec. 2003	**Secretariat**	**Ongoing**	**No**	**Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel**	WFP/EB.1/2004/10-D, *Information Note on WFP's Security Upgrade Programme* WFP/EB.A/2004/7-C, *Information Note on the Implementation of New Security Management Arrangements* WFP/EB.A/2003/8-D, *Implementation of the Funding Arrangements for United Nations Staff Safety and Security* Completion of the UNSECOORD CD-ROM *Basic Security in the Field* is mandatory for all staff prior to travel to an area under a security phase. Site security assessments and country-level threat assessments are conducted by WFP. Where possible, WFP seeks to conduct these missions jointly with the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) and other field-based agencies. WFP will continue to contribute to the United Nations Security Management System at the inter-agency level, in particular in the areas of air safety, telecommunications, training and emergency response.
A/RES/58/146 22 Dec. 2003	**Secretariat**	**Ongoing**	**No**	**Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas**	WFP provides inputs on its achievements — three times annually to reports of the Commission on the Status of Women, ECOSOC and the General Assembly.

TABLE 1: GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS THAT SPECIFICALLY MENTION WFP AS A FOLLOW-UP AGENCY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Resolution number and date of adoption	Follow-up action by	Timing	Report requested	Title	Action by WFP
					WFP/EB.3/2002/4-A, *WFP's Gender Policy (2003–2007) — Enhanced Commitments to Women to Ensure Food Security*
A/RES/58/156 22 Dec. 2003	**Secretariat**	**Ongoing**	**No**	**The girl child**	See A/RES/58/146.
A/RES/58/215 23 Dec. 2003	**Secretariat**	**Ongoing**	**No**	**Natural disasters and vulnerability**	WFP/EB.3/2004/4-B, *Building National and Regional Capacities* WFP's multiple efforts for disaster reduction were addressed in the last Secretary-General's Report on the Implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction.
A/RES/58/235 23 Dec. 2003	**Secretariat**	**Ongoing**	**No**	**Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa**	WFP's ability to forecast socio-political events has been improved, facilitating early action to mitigate or avert adverse effects of conflicts on food security. Role of food aid in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) was assessed to determine WFP's future role in DDR.
A/RES/58/236 23 Dec. 2003	**Secretariat**	**Ongoing**	**No**	**Follow-up to the outcome of the Twenty-sixth special session: implementation of the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS**	WFP/EB.1/2003/4-B, *Programming in the Era of AIDS: WFP's Response to HIV/AIDS* WFP/EB.1/2004/4-E, *Update on WFP's Response to HIV/AIDS*

* Secretariat refers to WFP Secretariat.
* Timing is in response to follow-up action.
* Report requested means that the Secretariat has been requested to submit a report.

TABLE 2: GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS REQUESTING ACTION FROM UNITED NATIONS FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES WHICH ARE RELEVANT TO WFP

Resolution number and date of adoption	Follow-up action by	Timing	Report requested	Title	Action by WFP
A/RES/57/309 22 May 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	Global road safety crisis	Driver training, including first-aid training (in collaboration with Logistics and TPG), is planned for 2005.
A/RES/58/16 3 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	Responding to global threats and challenges	WFP/EB.A/2004/7-C, *Information Paper on the Implementation of New Security Management Arrangements*
A/RES/58/89 9 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space	WFP is committed to improve its food-security assessment and vulnerability-analysis capacity. WFP is developing a system that supports field-based information with remote-sensing data. With FAO, WFP developed software — the Geonetwork — to allow spatial data, including remote sensing, to be shared and exchanged via the internet. Using Geonetwork, WFP installed the VAM Spatial Information Environment (SIE) in its six regional bureaux, Headquarters, Ethiopia and Sudan. In the context of the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES), WFP is discussing with the European Space Agency the use of satellite information for food-security monitoring and in support of WFP operations. WFP recently started to engage with the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs to become an authorized user of the International Charter "Space and Major Disasters" to support its operations during emergencies.

TABLE 2: GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS REQUESTING ACTION FROM UNITED NATIONS FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES WHICH ARE RELEVANT TO WFP

Resolution number and date of adoption	Follow-up action by	Timing	Report requested	Title	Action by WFP
A/RES/58/114 17 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations	WFP/EB.A/2004/5-B, *Transition from Relief to Development* WFP/EB.3/2004/4-B, *Building National and Regional Capacities* WFP/EB.3/2003/INF/11, *WFP Participation in the Consolidated Appeals Process* WFP provides inputs on its achievements three times annually to reports of the Commission on the Status of Women, ECOSOC and the General Assembly. WFP/EB.3/2002/4-A, *Gender Policy (2003–2007) - Enhanced Commitments to Women to Ensure Food Security* WFP/EB.1/2004/4-A, *Emergency Needs Assessment* WFP/EB.3/2004/4-E, *Strengthening Emergency Needs Assessments: Progress to Date and Implementation Plan* See A/RES/57/306.
A/RES/58/144 22 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	Improvement of the status of women in the United Nations system	See A/RES/58/146.
A/RES/58/145 22 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	See A/RES/58/146.
A/RES/58/148 22 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the Twenty-third special session of the General Assembly	See A/RES/58/146.

TABLE 2: GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS REQUESTING ACTION FROM UNITED NATIONS FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES WHICH ARE RELEVANT TO WFP

Resolution number and date of adoption	Follow-up action by	Timing	Report requested	Title	Action by WFP
A/RES/58/149 22 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa	In May, WFP attended a workshop on UNHCR's *Self-Reliance Guidelines*. WFP and UNHCR work together to meet the needs of refugees and other people of concern in 22 African countries, monitoring the resourcing status of these joint operations and identifying how best to meet shortfalls. WFP works with UNHCR in all repatriation and reintegration operations, providing three- to six-month repatriation packages. WFP/EB.1/2004/6-B/2, *Information Note on WFP Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons in the Democratic Republic of the Congo*
A/RES/58/151 22 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	WFP/EB.1/2004/4-C, *Humanitarian Principles* WFP has been working on several inter-related projects that aim to provide policy guidance and practical assistance to field staff who are confronted with protection challenges related to access, human rights and security. See A/RES/57/306.
A/RES/58/153 22 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	Implementing actions proposed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to strengthen the capacity of his Office to carry out its mandate	In 2004, WFP and UNHCR assisted 2.4 million refugees in 29 countries. The two agencies have finalized the *Joint Assessment Guidelines*.
A/RES/58/177 22 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons	WFP has worked with other United Nations and NGO partners on IASC to develop a new IASC policy package on internally displaced people (IDPs), which has been disseminated in WFP.
A/RES/58/185 22 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	In-depth study on all forms of violence against women	See A/RES/58/146.

TABLE 2: GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS REQUESTING ACTION FROM UNITED NATIONS FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES WHICH ARE RELEVANT TO WFP

Resolution number and date of adoption	Follow-up action by	Timing	Report requested	Title	Action by WFP
A/RES/58/186 22 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	The right to food	WFP fully supports the right to food. WFP uses a needs-based approach to assist national governments to meet their obligations. All countries in which WFP operates have significant segments of their populations who cannot fulfil their right to food. Resource constraints mean that WFP is unable to assist national governments to fulfil everyone's right to food; it therefore uses a needs-based decision tool to select beneficiaries who are failing to fulfil the right to food. This is fully consistent with governments' commitment to the progressive realization of the right to food, in which needs are prioritized. WFP will prepare an information note for its Executive Board on the Right to Food guidelines, adopted at the last Committee on World Food Security (October 2004) and by the FAO Council (November 2004). Mr Ziegler, United Nations Special Rapporteur, spoke at the Global Meeting in 2004. He laid out the juridical status and definitions of the Right to Food and listed the practical measures he was allowed to use in the fight against hunger.
A/RES/58/172 22 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	The right to development	WFP/EB.3/2003/4-A/1, *Strategic Plan (2004–2007)* WFP/EB.3/2004/4-C, *New Partnerships to Meet Rising Needs — Expanding the WFP Donor Base* WFP/EB.1/2003/4-B, *Programming in the Era of AIDS: WFP's Response to HIV/AIDS* WFP's Gender Policy 2003–2007

TABLE 2: GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS REQUESTING ACTION FROM UNITED NATIONS FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES WHICH ARE RELEVANT TO WFP

Resolution number and date of adoption	Follow-up action by	Timing	Report requested	Title	Action by WFP
A/RES/58/201 23 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	**Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries**	WFP's action has taken place at several levels: - facilitation of customs and formalities with transit and recipient countries (Djibouti, Libya, Georgia, Russia); - negotiation of cross-line corridors in case of conflict between transit country and recipient country; - rehabilitation of infrastructure through Special Operations projects (Georgia, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Djibouti, Kenya, Mozambique, Sudan, Eritrea); - support to local railway companies through provision of equipment, rehabilitation programmes, lending of expertise (Georgia, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, DRC); - construction or rehabilitation and maintenance of overland road through Special Operations projects or in partnership with World Bank, donor countries or local authorities; WFP, by using to the largest extent the local handling and transport capacity, is substantially contributing to the development or re-starting of the commercial sector after interruptions caused by conflicts or natural disasters.
A/RES/58/206 23 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	**Women in development**	See A/RES/58/146.
A/RES/58/207 23 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	**Human resources development**	WFP/EB.3/2004/4-B, *Building National and Regional Capacities* *WFP Gender Policy (2003–2007)* WFP/EB.3/2004/4-F, *Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies — An Updated Version (October 2004)* WFP/EB.3/2003/4-A/1, *Strategic Plan*

TABLE 2: GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS REQUESTING ACTION FROM UNITED NATIONS FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES WHICH ARE RELEVANT TO WFP

Resolution number and date of adoption	Follow-up action by	Timing	Report requested	Title	Action by WFP
A/RES/58/208 23 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	International migration and development	WFP distributes commodities to countries with significant numbers of protracted refugees and displaced persons. WFP and the International Organization for Migration cooperated in January 2004 when they distributed food to thousands of Liberian asylum seekers. WFP/EB.3/2004/4-F, *Consolidated Framework of WFP Policies - An Updated Version (October 2004)*
A/RES/58/214 23 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction	WFP/EB.3/2003/4-A/1, *Strategic Plan (2004–2007)* WFP/EB.3/2003/INF/11, *WFP Participation in the Consolidated Appeals Process* WFP led the IASC Early Warning Working Group. WFP developed and launched an inter-agency Humanitarian Early Warning web site (HEWS-web), containing frequently updated Early Warning information related to both socio-political developments and natural hazards.
A/RES/58/220 23 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries	WFP/EB.3/2004/4-B, *Building National and Regional Capacities*
A/RES/58/228 23 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries	WFP/EB.1/2003/4-A/Rev.1, *Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010*
A/RES/58/233 23 Dec. 2003	Secretariat	Ongoing	No	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support	WFP/EB.1/2004/4-F, *Information Note on WFP's Support for NEPAD* WFP/EB.3/2004/INF/6, *NEPAD Study to Explore Further Options for Food Security Reserve Systems in Africa* WFP welcomes the Cluster arrangements (regional coordination) established under the coordination of the UN/ECA (Addis Ababa) to provide a more coherent UN support to NEPAD. WFP will continue participating actively in the meetings on issues of major implication to its partnership with NEPAD and

TABLE 2: GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS REQUESTING ACTION FROM UNITED NATIONS FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES WHICH ARE RELEVANT TO WFP

Resolution number and date of adoption	Follow-up action by	Timing	Report requested	Title	Action by WFP
					will pursue its close collaboration within the UN system collaboration framework, and in particular information-sharing, synergy and complementarity.
A/RES/58/242 23 Dec. 2003	**Secretariat**	**Ongoing**	**No**	**Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa**	WFP is currently working on a framework with Food Security Monitoring as a key component. Methodologies are being developed to best monitor droughts and their linkages with food insecurity.
A/RES/58/249 23 Dec. 2003	**Secretariat**	**Ongoing**	**No**	**Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors**	The High-Level Committee on Management requested that the CEB secretariat carry out consultations with the Board of Auditors and obtain more detailed information on the scope and objectives of this review.

* Secretariat refers to WFP Secretariat.
* Timing is in response to follow-up action.
* Report requested means that the Secretariat has been requested to submit a report.

TABLE 3: SALIENT POINTS RAISED AT THE 124TH SESSION OF THE FAO COUNCIL (ROME, 23–28 JUNE 2003)	
Paragraphs	**Action by WFP**
Para 48: The Council commended the World Food Programme for its work in 2002, as reflected in the Annual Report of the WFP Executive Board on its activities. It noted in particular the Programme's assistance to emergencies in Africa, including the personal contribution of the Executive Director, James T. Morris, in his role as the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Humanitarian Needs in Southern Africa.	See paras 17 and 18 of the Annual Report to ECOSOC and the FAO Council.
Para 49: The Council reaffirmed its support for WFP's dual mandate to assist the hungry poor in both emergency situations and in the field of development. In this regard, a number of members expressed concern over the decline in resources provided to WFP for development and called for a reversal of this trend, while others emphasized the crucial role of emergency activities.	WFP/EB.3/2003/9-B,**Error! Unknown switch argument.** *Budget Increases to Development Projects Approved by the Executive Director (1 January–30 June 2003)* WFP/EB.A/2004/5-B**Error! Unknown switch argument.**, *Transition from Relief to Development*
Para 50: The Council also expressed its support for WFP's innovative efforts to increase the level of resources provided by non-traditional donors, particularly the private sector. Several members requested WFP to maintain its universal character with regard to multilateral food aid.	WFP/EB.3/2004/4-C, *New Partnerships to Meet Rising Needs — Expanding the WFP Donor Base*
Para 51: Some members emphasized the importance of WFP increasing its purchases from local beneficiary countries.	During 2003, WFP procured 68 percent of its food from developing countries, as against 66 percent during 2002. Full figures for 2004 are not yet available. Resources Directive RD96/001 Operational Procedures for Purchase of Foodstuffs, 24 April 1996 (part of the Executive Director's Circular ED96/009, 11 April 1996).
Para 53: Some members also requested that WFP continue identifying alternatives that would permit a more equitable geographical distribution among its staff members.	WFP/EB.1/2004/4-B/Rev.1, *WFP Policy on Staff Recruitment and Geographical Representation of Member States* WFP/EB.A/2004/INF/7, *Information Note on Geographical and Gender Distribution of International and Locally Recruited Staff*
Para 54: The Council requested that WFP increase its cooperation efforts with FAO in the field, particularly in the transition from relief to development activities.	WFP, with UNICEF, participated in an FAO-sponsored workshop in July 2004, re-assessing aid efforts in Burundi towards sustainable development. Important issues for WFP/FAO collaboration were raised, including that of organizing a CFSAM. In July, further discussions took place between FAO, WFP and donors toward refining the assessment methodology employed for CFSAMs, by our two organizations. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) was signed on 20 August 2004 between FAO and WFP for the Republic of Guinea to facilitate

TABLE 3: SALIENT POINTS RAISED AT THE 124TH SESSION OF THE FAO COUNCIL (ROME, 23–28 JUNE 2003)	
Paragraphs	**Action by WFP**
	operational collaboration in the area of food-security needs assessment for the population in general and vulnerable populations in particular. The following activities are envisaged: (i) developing emergency intervention strategies; (ii) strengthening the capacity of national structures and NGOs to re-establish agricultural production in conflict-affected areas and enhance household food security; (iii) social reintegration of young people through income-generating activities and food for work (FFW); (iv) strengthening community capacity in food for training (FFT); and (v) promote vegetable gardens and small-animal breeding in schools with school canteens.

TABLE 4 — SALIENT POINTS RAISED AT THE THIRTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE FAO CONFERENCE (ROME, 29 NOV–9 DEC 2003)	
Paragraphs	**Action by WFP**
Para 65: The Conference reiterated its support for the dual mandate of WFP and the twin-track approach to assist the hungry and poor both in acute emergencies and in development situations. In this context, the Conference commended the cooperation of WFP with FAO and IFAD, and encouraged the three Rome-based organizations to further enhance it, in streamlining their activities and in achieving operational efficiencies.	See paras 19 to 22 of the Annual Report to ECOSOC and the FAO Council.
Para 68: The Conference referred to the natural disasters and the importance of WFP's preparedness in responding to them. It also requested WFP to use its available means to strengthen awareness of the causes of global warming.	The Executive Director has in the press and speeches highlighted the potential impact of climate change on food security, noting that for entire populations trapped in a vicious cycle of deepening long-term destitution a precise understanding of the scientific causes of climate change is less important than a clear commitment to address their human impact. His statements and other WFP advocacy activities have urged the international community to pay greater attention to contingency planning, disaster preparedness and adequate food assistance responses to natural disasters related to climate change. WFP has publicly advocated that the level of suffering and fatalities from drought or floods would be far greater without international humanitarian assistance. WFP is working with the World Bank to explore the concept of a famine-risk insurance scheme that would advance the required funds at the outset of a crisis. Through a weather-monitoring and early-warning system, WFP's Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit highlights potential natural hazards that may trigger humanitarian emergencies.
Para 69: Some members requested a detailed report from WFP on its staff recruitment with regard to the geographical representation of Member Nations.	WFP/EB.1/2004/4-B/Rev.1, *WFP Policy on Staff Recruitment and Geographical Representation of Member States* WFP/EB.A/2004/INF/7, *Information Note on Geographical and Gender Distribution of International and Locally recruited Staff*

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
ART	anti-retroviral therapy
AWP	annual work plan
BCG	Boston Consulting Group
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEB	Chief Executives' Board
CFSAM	crop and food-supply assessment mission
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CMCoord	civil/military coordination
CPAP	country programme action plan
DAC	development assistance committee
DDR	disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
DFID	Department for International Development
DPKO	Department of Peace-Keeping Operations
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECHA	Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
ECW	Enhanced Commitments to Women
EFA	Education for All
EMOP	emergency operation
ENA	emergency needs assessment
ERT	emergency response training
ExCom	UNDG Executive Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System Network
FFT	food for training
FFW	food for work
FPPP	Field Presence Pilot Programme
GEW	global early warning

GMES	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
HAS	Humanitarian Air Service
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HEWS	Humanitarian Early-Warning System
HIC	Humanitarian Information Centre
HLCM	High-Level Committee on Management
HLCP	High-Level Committee on Programmes
IAAH	International Alliance Against Hunger
IAAP	Inter-Agency Advisory Panel
IAET	Inter-Agency Emergency Telecommunications
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	internally displaced person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
JPO	junior professional officer
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MOU	memorandum of understanding
NFI	non-food items
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Analysis, Assessment and Preparedness Service
ODPC	Latin America and Caribbean Regional Bureau
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEDE	Office of Evaluation
PER	Division of External Relations
PLWHA	people living with HIV/AIDS
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
PRS	poverty-reduction strategies
PRSP	Poverty-Reduction Strategy Paper
RBM	results-based management
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCIG	Resident Coordinators' Issues Group
RIACSO	Regional Inter-Agency Coordination and Support Office

RTS	results-tracking system
S&H	Simplification and harmonization
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SIE	spatial information environment
TCPR	Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations country team
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHRD	United Nations Humanitarian Resource Depot
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNJLC	United Nations Joint Logistics Centre
UNSCN	United Nations System Standing Committee on Nutrition
UNSECOORD	Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator
UNV	United Nations volunteers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization